1w-67 state to do its 271 requirements. 6 7 10 11 12 13 14

contemplated that the RBOC's would cooperate with the state commissions in a 271 application, and to cooperate it is expected that the RBOC's provide sufficient notice for the

That's all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: So is there any prohibition? I mean, could we then extend that to 180 days advance notice requirement, I mean, under that theory?

MR. MOON: Well, the 90 day requirement is based, as you have heard, on what the recommendations of the joint body made up of Representatives of the Department of Justice, the FCC and NARUC recommended. Those are only recommendations. They don't have any - -

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: But since there is no prohibition against 90 days, is there similarly no prohibition against requiring a six month advance notice? Or do we draw a line anywhere?

MR. MOON: I think it is what is considered sufficient notice for a state commission to conduct that review. And I don't know where to draw that line. But it is based on what other parties who have more experience or more knowledge of this FCC, Department of Justice and NARUC. 90 days seems to be the reasonable number. I don't think it is arbitrary. Any other number may be arbitrary.

Thank you.

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just judgmentally here of your involvement, and you are well informed about the risk elements of this, given that while we are in the swamp, I remind myself of this, to give consumers choices and remove some of the barriers that have been set up, given that it seems that Bell has an approach to accelerate that and those who are not in a position to do so have an opposition to it, but given that I think we have a major responsibility to move it forward for the customer, other than this particular order, do you think we will get there as quickly, or is there any place that you think that all the commissions are going to be certain enough that we can delay things until then, or is there in your judgment reason to move ahead and see what happens?

MR. MOON: Your Honor, it's a tough question, but I will respond by saying that we can go fast on this application, this 271 process, the entire thing, and they will come, we will just have our 20 days to review, and the Commission though, I think, in that situation isn't going to have enough of a record to support an approval of Southwestern Bell's 271 application to the FCC so that it would bring on those benefits of interLATA toll and interLATA toll competition.

But if we do this correctly - - this isn't - - we are only asking for 90 days. This is not going to be

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2	years. If we do it correctly and make sure we have
3	developed the record on which you can base this
4	Commission can base an approval of Southwestern Bell's
5	application and recommend an approval to the FCC, that's how
6	you are going to speed up the introduction of more
7	competition, because if it is rejected, if you reject if
8	you recommend a rejection of 271 to the FCC, they're just
9	going to have to start the process all over again. And if
10	you don't have a sufficient evidentiary basis for approval,
11	how can you recommend approval? So that's why I think we
12	need this time period in order to develop that information
13	so you can make an approval. So I think in that way it does
14	<pre>promote it is a better avenue for promoting</pre>
15	competition.
16	COMMISSIONER APPLE: Thank you, Mr. Moon.
17	MR. MOON: Thank you.
18	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Thank you. Mr. Rutan. Let
19	me ask at this point who would like to go next after Mr.
20	Rutan. Ms. Thompson?
21	COMMISSIONER APPLE: How's that Are you
22	doing all right?
23	THE COURT REPORTER: I'm getting short on
24	paper.
25	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay. Why don't we take a
	second here and take a break and allow the reporter to

1w-70 restock. And we'll give everybody a little chance to walk 2 around. 3 I show five minutes after. Is that what the clock back there says? 5 COMMISSIONER APPLE: It's a little fast. 6 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I have got about five minutes after. Why don't we come back at 3:20. And we will take a recess. (Whereupon, a brief recess was had, after 10 which the following occurred:) 11 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Please proceed, sir. 12 COMMISSIONER APPLE: They all came back. 13 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Yeah. We gave them a 14 chance to run away, but they all came back. 15 MR. RUTAN: Your Honors, I would propose to 16 start with the interim effect motion, and then move to the 17 90 day notice motion, and then finish up with the status of 18 the AT&T and Southwestern Bell agreement. I can make some 19 general comments about that and answer any more specific 20 questions that you may have about that. I would be glad to 21 respond to. 22 Let me start quickly with a small procedural 23 matter. Mr. Gray had expressed some concern prior to the 24 hearing about the letter that we sent you yesterday with a 25

copy of the Ameritech decision and another decision, and he

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has expressed some concern about the appropriateness and timeliness of that. Rather than engaging in any kind of a procedural dispute over that, I will simply withdraw that and will not refer to that, just to make things easier.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Thank you.

MR. RUTAN: Mr. Toppins started off by saying that the two rulings or two recommendations by Judge Goldfield are inconsistent. I don't think they are inconsistent. But, more importantly, to the extent that you may think that they're inconsistent, that inconsistency results from the way Southwestern Bell presented its case. There was a fundamental error of law in Southwestern Bell's position. There was a fundamental error of fact in Southwestern Bell's position. Both of those errors had a very major impact on the way Judge Goldfield looked at this case.

I think it is clear from the transcript, as well as from Judge Goldfield's presentation this afternoon, that in the 252 issue about the statement of generally available terms and conditions his primary concern was making sure that new entrants had the possibility to order out of that statement of generally available terms and conditions, and his concerns about the anti-competitive impact of not granting interim relief was that new entrants would not be able to enter out of that generally available

1w-72 set of terms and conditions.

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Now you have heard Mr. Toppins today, as well as Mr. Cleek in his testimony at page, I think it's at page 46 and again on page 70 of the transcript, in each of those instances Southwestern Bell stated that they would not make the statement of generally available terms and conditions available to new entrants unless it was allowed to take interim effect. That position by Southwestern Bell is a flat out violation of Section 252(F) of the Federal Act. Let me read you that section.

That says, "A Bell Operating Company may prepare and file with the state commission a statement of terms and conditions that such company generally offers within that state to comply with the requirements of Section 251." What they generally offer in the present tense.

If Southwestern Bell is not today or, for that matter, was not as of January 15, 1997 generally offering to any new entrant every single term and condition in that document, they were in violation of Section 252.

Presuming it was in effect? CHAIRMAN GRAVES: MR. RUTAN: There is no requirement that No. it take effect. The mere fact - -

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Then why are we having this hearing?

I explained that very clearly.

MR. RUTAN:

1w-73 The only significance under the Federal Telecommunications Act of allowing a statement of generally available terms and conditions to, quote, unquote, take effect is a procedural trigger for filing at the FCC. That is the only 5 significance whatsoever under the Federal Act of taking 6 effect. 7 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: So under your theory they 8 could propose some general terms and conditions, and Mr. Moon said that - - at least I thought he said that there was 10 the opportunity for the state to review that and to 11 determine that it was not acceptable for the state to accept 12 those general terms. I mean, is that your interpretation 13 also? 14 MR. RUTAN: But you have to make a Yes. 15 distinction between a negotiated agreement and a generally 16 available. 17 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Yeah. And I understand the 18 difference. And what I'm trying to get at is that they 19 propose a general terms and conditions, okay? 20 MR. RUTAN: All right. 21 The state takes it under CHAIRMAN GRAVES: 22 review. Under 262 we have 60 days - -23 MR. RUTAN: That's correct. 24 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: - - to either make a 25 decision affirmatively or negatively, or it goes into

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MR. RUTAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Now if you are waiting for the state to review it and there is some uncertainty as to whether or not the state would approve it or not, why would you go out and offer it unless you are certain those are okay under the state regulatory authority?

MR. RUTAN: Because of the difference between a negotiated agreement - -

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: But it is not a negotiated deal if it is a general terms agreement if you present it on a take it or leave it basis to someone and they think, gosh, I have got to take it so I take it and then the commission say, oops, sorry, we're not going to let you do that for whatever reason.

MR. RUTAN: If it is a negotiated deal, if someone says, yes, I want to take that, that is a negotiated deal.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Only to the extent it is offered as a general terms and this is the easiest way to get through it. It could very well be that they might have wanted some other items and they chose not to negotiate because I want to get into it quick, so I'm willing to give up and not ask for these ten items that I have been asking for in other states because I will just take it because I

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really want to get into the Oklahoma City market, it is so
lucrative I can't stand to be out of there and I'm going to
come after it when in fact the Oklahoma commission could
look at it and say, sorry, there are provisions of that that
we just don't think are appropriate. Then they can
negotiate for those things formally to be in there, but I
don't view that as negotiation if it is the boiler plate
that you take or leave.

MR. RUTAN: It is a negotiation in a sense.

Certainly anybody has the freedom to accept those terms and conditions. And even if you don't approve of those terms and conditions, that does not override their ability to say I want that agreement.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.

MR. RUTAN: When they submit negotiated agreement under Section 252, you don't have to approve that.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I understand. Fair enough.

Okay. If that's the case, then why don't we just file it,

we all go home and wait 60 days, it goes into effect, and

then they can go file whatever 271 application they want

under the Federal Act?

MR. RUTAN: There is a very good reason for not doing the later part of what you have said.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: What? Letting it go into effect?

instances in which the agreement is not in compliance with

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2	Section 252 of the Act.
3	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay. Now I'm presuming we
4	are talking about more than just Sub-section F. Or is it
5	specifically Sub-section F that it's not in compliance with?
6	MR. RUTAN: No. No.
7	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Because I don't see any
8	standards in F.
9	MR. RUTAN: This is on the merits.
10	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I understand.
11	MR. RUTAN: The hearing on the merits
12	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right.
13	MR. RUTAN: that Judge Goldfield has said
14	will occur
15	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right.
16	MR. RUTAN: What we would do at that
17	hearing on the merits is show that this statement of
18 ,	generally available terms and conditions does not comply
19	with the requirements of Section 251 and Section 252.
20	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh. Okay. Okay.
21	MR. RUTAN: And, therefore, you should deny
22	it.
23	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: But notwithstanding that,
24	the fact that you still argue that if I wanted to as a
25	competitor, I could accept those terms
	MR. RUTAN: You could.

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CHAIRMAN GRAVES: - - even though it doesn't comply with the Federal Act - -

MR. RUTAN: Yeah. There could be parts of the Brooks Fiber Agreement that don't comply with the Federal Act, but they chose - - I mean, that's the difference. Congress said basically if somebody wants to negotiate a deal, that is their business.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right.

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MR. RUTAN: We are not going to say you have to comply with the Federal Act. That's the difference between a negotiated agreement and a requirement that you must comply with - -

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CHAIRMAN GRAVES: So by the same token there is no requirement that anybody accept the terms of a general statement of term and conditions?

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MR. RUTAN: That's correct. Nor is there any requirement that somebody accept the Brooks Agreement - - CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Well, I understand. I

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agree.

Okay.

MR. RUTAN: - - or an arbitration order.

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CHAIRMAN GRAVES: So if we agree that you are not bound by either, I guess I'm still wondering then in

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terms of issuing an order saying if Bell wants to offer this

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as a 252, go ahead, nobody is bound by it, we then come back

under 271 and have the substantive review of whether or not

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2	they have met competition.
3	MR. RUTAN: Let me just step back for a
4	second, because you are making an erroneous assumption when
5	you state it that way.
6	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay. All right.
7	MR. RUTAN: If you want anybody out there in
8	the world today to be able to accept this generally
9	available terms and conditions, if they want to, that's
10	already true. That happened on January 15th the instant
11	they filed the document.
12	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.
13	MR. RUTAN: Because it is their
14	representation that they are making it generally available.
15	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right.
16	MR. RUTAN: If they're not, they're in direct
17	violation of Section 252.
18	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.
19	VICE CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: And that's whether -
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21	MR. RUTAN: There is no need If I can
22	just finish for a second. There is no need to get into the
23	interim effect of the question
24	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.
25	MR. RUTAN: because that is totally
	irrelevant to that situation. As of today anybody could

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2	walk in off the street and say
3	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right.
4	MR. RUTAN: I want this. And as a matter
5	of Federal Law, they are required to give it.
6	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay. All right.
7	MR. RUTAN: And I'm sorry that I cut you off.
8	VICE CHAIRMAN ANTHONY: Well, I was just
9	going to repeat that what you read said the Statute 252
10 [:]	said, " company generally offers" So it was the
11	word offers.
12	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: No, I understand all that.
13	I understand.
14	MR. RUTAN: In the present tense.
15	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I understand. So in terms
16	of 97-20, okay, where we agreed that you don't have to take
17	it, you can take it if you want, if you want anything else
18	you can negotiate for it, I don't understand the fuss. I
19	really don't. I understand the alleged interrelationship to
20	271.
21	MR. RUTAN: And I will explain.
22	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: That is a separate matter
23	and that I'm inclined to say the state has an absolute right
24	to look in some detail to see whether or not that satisfies
	the check list requirements.
25	MR. RUTAN: I will explain to you exactly

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what the fuss is in the 97-20 docket. The fuss is over 30
days. And I submit, as I will explain, the 30 days makes a
difference.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.

MR. RUTAN: What happens, if you proceed as we think this thing should take place, if you look at the Federal Act, Congress decided, and there is no dispute about this, that a Bell Operating Company like Southwestern Bell must first take its statement of generally available terms and conditions to the state commission before it can go to the Federal Communications Commission and ask for long distance relief. There is no dispute about that.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.

MR. RUTAN: In order to protect Bell
Operating Company against the possibility of delay by the
Commission in reviewing that application and, therefore,
delaying the ability of the Bell Company to get to the FCC,
Congress said you may have 60 days to review that statement
of generally available terms and conditions. If you don't
conclude that it is bad, or you don't conclude that it is
good, if you think you need more time at the end of the 60
days, we will at least give the Bell Operating Company, if
they want to, at that point in time after 60 days the chance
to go to the FCC.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right.

like that.

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MR. RUTAN: There is also the possibility that you could work out an extension of time or something

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Sure.

MR. RUTAN: But after 60 days the Bell Operating Company is free to go to the FCC if the statement has not been disapproved.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh.

MR. RUTAN: But up to that 60 day point in time, the Bell Operating Company has no right to go to the FCC.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Unless the Commission affirmatively approves it in advance.

MR. RUTAN: Oh, yes. If you have completed all your review and you have decided on day 32 that it meets the standard, then they would be entitled to go to the FCC at that point in time.

If we follow the procedure that Congress contemplated giving you the full 60 days that was necessary, and I'm going to come back to describe why I think you need the full 60 days, then you would reach the end of the 60 days around the middle of March. At that point in time let's assume arguendo, and it really is arguendo, that you approve the statement, at that point in time Southwestern Bell would be entitled to go to the FCC. They have said

they would go right away. So 20 days after they file with the FCC, this Commission will be required to file its report with the FCC. That's roughly April 6th. If you were to grant interim effect today and Southwestern Bell filed with the FCC tomorrow, which is exactly what they have said they would do, your 20 days would come up on March 6th, a month earlier.

Well, it makes a lot of difference. Because what is involved here is a very complex review of a very complex set of circumstances. What this does by denying you these 30 days and, as Commissioner Anthony said, once the 30 days are gone, they're gone, you can't get those back, it is like the oil well that's sunk, that is a problem, those 30 days are lost. Our position is that you were prejudiced in your opportunity to review this material and we are prejudiced because our opportunity at a meaningful evidentiary hearing between now and March 6th is effectively eliminated.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: What interest does AT&T have in a statement of general conditions if you have already negotiated your interconnection arrangement?

MR. RUTAN: It is highly unlikely that we would accept the statement of generally available terms and conditions.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: You are not required to.

1w-84 MR. RUTAN: We are not required to, but we 2 could if we wanted to. 3 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right. But you choose not to. So what difference does it make what terms Bell 5 provides in the statement of conditions, terms and conditions? MR. RUTAN: Because under the Federal Act 8 Congress has made it very clear that a Bell Operating Company like Southwestern Bell under no circumstances is to 10 be allowed into the long distance market unless they have 11 absolutely and fully complied with their obligations under 12 251 and 252 of the Act. 13 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I understand. 14 MR. RUTAN: We have a legitimate interest in 15 making sure that that happens, because we are a prospective 16 entrant in the local market. 17 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Or making them use the full 18 60 days. 19 MR. RUTAN: It is not the 60 days that's 20 critical. 21

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Well, you just told me that

MR. RUTAN: What is critical is our opportunity for a meaningful hearing before this state.

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CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Well, again - -

MR. RUTAN: - - that they have met those 2 requirements. CHAIRMAN GRAVES: I understand. But is as far as AT&T is concerned where you followed the Act, you requested interconnection, you negotiated, you identified 6 those issues you couldn't reach an agreement on - -MR. RUTAN: That's right. R CHAIRMAN GRAVES: You saw an arbitration. 9 MR. RUTAN: Correct. 10 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: We had a hearing, a review 11 by the Commission, a decision was made - -MR. RUTAN: Correct. 13 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: - - on what we thought were 14 the only remaining issues. 15 MR. RUTAN: Correct. 16 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: We have now negotiated out 17 and resolved the interconnection problems between the two 18 companies. What difference does it make to AT&T what is in 19 the general terms and conditions if you have already 20 negotiated your own interconnection arrangement? 21 MR. RUTAN: Well, the answer is it doesn't 22 make any difference. But I want to correct something. 23 have not reached full agreement with Southwestern Bell. 24 I will come back to that.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Yeah. And I would

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appreciate understanding more fully why we are not resolved.

MR. RUTAN: And I'll explain that later on.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.

MR. RUTAN: But the point I'm trying to make is our concern here is that Southwestern Bell is trying to trigger access to the FCC earlier than they're entitled to do under the Federal Act. We are prejudiced by that, because our ability to show to you that that statement of generally available terms and conditions does not comply with the Federal Act is materially inhibited by the loss of the 30 days. We made the offer of proof at the earlier hearing. Our witness was not allowed to testify. I think that it is appropriate for this Commission to take the full 60 days necessary to review this for a number of pretty critical reasons.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Will our determination, affirmative or negative, of the general statements of conditions effect in any material way the interconnection arrangement between AT&T and Southwestern Bell?

MR. RUTAN: Potentially there could be rulings on individual issues within the SGTC that could enable us to resolve disputes that remain between us. would not view that as a significant - -

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay. So there is no material reason that it would impact?

MR. RUTAN:

Probably not.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay. All right.

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efforts to help us fulfill the requirements under the Act, what difference does it make what is contained, and only limited to AT&T's concerns, what is contained in statement of general terms and conditions if you all are well along the way of negotiating the individual concerns that you have?

again I get back to my question. Other than your vigilant

MR. RUTAN: One possible impact could be the issue that was raised by Commissioner Anthony, - -

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: What? 30?

MR. RUTAN: Which is this - - No. This thing assuming a life of its own. I will tell you right now there is a very high probability that we are going to wind up having to come back to you - -

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay.

MR. RUTAN: - - for additional arbitration of issues that were not present at the time the arbitration was decided and not, obviously, therefore, resolved in it. So to the extent that this assumes a life of its own - -

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right.

MR. RUTAN: - - without our having had a chance to participate in the review of it, we could be prejudiced when it comes time for you to conduct our second

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arbitration.

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CHAIRMAN GRAVES: In what way? We're not bound by the terms of the general conditions.

MR. RUTAN: Well, you're not bound to it, but
I think Commissioner Anthony's point was these things can
assume a life of their own and assume some impacting
currency which they're not really entitled to.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Well, it is only - - and while I agree with the analogy about emergency hearings and once you start drilling an oil well you can't undrill it, and we are generally unlikely to tell somebody, sorry, even though you drilled the well you can't produce it now because there was a material problem with it, I don't see the connection to this particular facts and circumstances involved wherein there are particular provisions for anybody who wishes to negotiate particular items. The Act is very clear about the time lines that must be followed in resolving it, because they were very concerned about delay And, quite frankly, they're concerned about delay tactic on both sides, on the incumbent, ensuring that the incumbent sits down in good faith and negotiates to open up networks, and, by the same token, that once that is in theory done, then the ability to move into the interexchange markets is not unduly delayed. And I can tell you that just in general terms if there is not an

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interconnection arrangement between Bell and AT&T, I think it is pretty hard to argue that there is competition on the local exchange. But it would require us to sit down and determine why there isn't an interconnection arrangement, and it might in fact require us to say, I'm sorry, that's not a reasonable objection. We think this is a delay tactic on either side.

MR. RUTAN: No. You are absolutely right.

You will undoubtedly be presented with just that question at some point in time. And that will be a normal part of your review process under Section 271.

CHAIRMAN GRAVES: That's right. So that has no bearing, however, under whether or not we tentatively approve a statement of general terms and conditions, because they can - - Bell is certainly entitled to say to the FCC, see, we have got these general terms and we are ready to go do business, when in fact we can say, but, regardless of whether you have got it, no one has chosen to prefer those terms, and they're negotiating individual ones, and we have just got problems and they haven't actually interconnected with enough people to make what we think is a competitive situation.

MR. RUTAN: Let me be sure I understand what you are suggesting as the possible course of action. You are saying that you would - - the Commission, the three of

1w-90 you, would tentatively approve this statement of generally available terms and conditions? CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Well, what is the interim 4 order but a tentative approval? 5 MR. RUTAN: No, it is not a tentative 6 It was quite clear that what was, first of all, approval. what was asked for, and I see you are agreeing with this, was that there be absolutely no representation whatsoever that there is any affirmative approval action being taken by 10 the Commission. 11 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Okay. 12 MR. RUTAN: And Judge Goldfield - -13 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Then I withdraw the use of 14 the word tentative approval. 15 MR. RUTAN: The point I'm making is, the only 16 reason to grant the interim effect - -17 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh. 18 MR. RUTAN: - - is if you want Southwestern 19 Bell to be able to file with the FCC tomorrow. That is the 20 only reason to do it. There is no other reason to grant 21 interim effect. If you want somebody to be able to accept 22 the terms and conditions, that's already true. That was 23 true as of January 15th. 24 CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Right. Right. 25

MR. RUTAN: My argument is, you should not

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2	want Southwestern Bell to be able to go and file with the
3	FCC tomorrow
4	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh.
5	MR. RUTAN: Because all of this evidentiary
6	process that your Staff has recommended, the evidentiary
7	hearing that Judge Goldfield has said that we are entitled
8	to
9	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh.
10	MR. RUTAN: to present evidence that
11	shows that it doesn't meet the requirements of the Act, -
12	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh.
13	MR. RUTAN: all the evidence that relates
14	to the question you just asked me
15	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh.
16 :	MR. RUTAN: as to who's at fault for the
17	fact that there is not an interconnection agreement, all the
18	evidence that's related to whether or not they have done
19	their One-Plus presubscription filing
20	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh.
21	MR. RUTAN: all the evidence that's
22	related to whether or not they have met the requirements of
	a separate subsidiary
23	CHAIRMAN GRAVES: Uh-huh.
24	MR. RUTAN: and your report on all of
25	that stuff is due on March 6th.